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<p>(54) Title: BRAIN TARGETED LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYDROPHOBIC ANTIOXIDANT COMPOUNDS (57) Abstract Novel brain targeted low molecular weight, hydrophobic antioxidants and use of antioxidants in treatment of central nervous system neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Creutzfeldt-Jacob's diseases and in treatment of conditions of peripheral tissues, such as acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases and multiple organ dysfunction, in which oxidants are overproduced.</p>		

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BRAIN TARGETED LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYDROPHOBIC ANTI OXIDANT COMPOUNDS

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to composition and use of novel antioxidant compounds, also referred herein as antioxidants. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel brain targeted low molecular weight, hydrophobic antioxidants and their use in treatment of central nervous system neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's diseases. The compounds according to the present invention can also be
10 used as antioxidants in treating conditions of peripheral tissues, such as acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and multiple organ dysfunction.

15 Correlation between oxidative stress and various neurodegenerative pathologies.

 In the last few years evidences have accumulated which connect oxidative stress (OS) with the pathogenesis of Parkinson's, Alzheimer's Creutzfeldt-Jakob's
20 diseases and other human neurodegenerative disorders (Olanow, 1990, 1993; Fahn and Cohen, 1992; Cafe *et al.*, 1996, Brown *et al.*, 1996; Thomas *et al.*, 1996).

 These studies were initiated (i) since outo-oxidation of levodopa and dopamine is known to produce oxygen free radicals, H_2O_2 , quinones and semiquinones, the later two are high molecular weight polymers possessing an
25 aromatic structure and are therefore potentially toxic and (ii) since post-mortem studies in Parkinson's disease patients showed a dramatic decline in the levels of endogenous reduced glutathione (GSH), which is, as is further delineated hereinbelow, essential for maintaining the oxidative state of the cells. The decrease in reduced glutathione levels progresses from the pre symptomatic
30 Parkinson's disease condition to the advanced clinical Parkinson's disease condition.

 Two possible explanations may account for the role played by oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease.

 According to a first hypothesis it is assumed that cells of the substantia
35 nigra (SN), are constantly under oxidative stress due to the oxidation of the catechol ring of dopamine. Dopamine, like other catecholamines, undergoes spontaneous oxidation to form semiquinones, oxygen free-radicals and H_2O_2 as metabolic by-products. In addition, one of the disposal routs for dopamine is its enzymatic oxidation by MAO (monamine oxidase) type A or B which, like the

spontaneous oxidation, creates semiquinones, oxygen free radicals and H_2O_2 .

These products may cause accumulative oxidation damage within the substantia nigra cells, and eventually lead to cell death. Non-affected cells increase the turnover of dopamine, which in turn, generates more toxic free radicals. Indeed, it was shown that in the presence of H_2O_2 and copper ions, dopamine as well as L-dopa cause oxidative damage to DNA (Jenner 1994; Spencer *et al.*, 1994).

According to another hypothesis it is assumed that Parkinson's disease is caused by a substance of an unknown composition, similar to the toxin 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP), which is enzymatically converted to the toxic metabolite 1-methyl-4-phenyl pyridine (MPP^+) by MAO type B. Since this reaction releases free oxygen radicals, thereby increasing the oxidative stress imposed on the cells, similar mechanisms might affect the nigral cells in Parkinson's disease. If this type of a process indeed occurs in Parkinsonian brains, than again, it would create a high level of oxidative stress in the dopaminergic cells at the substantia nigra.

The following findings demonstrate a strong indication for oxidative stress as a possible cause for the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease.

First, the iron content in the substantia Nigra of Parkinson's disease patients was found to be significantly higher while ferritin content, the protein which bind free iron ions within tissues, was found to be significantly lower then normal values (Olanow 1990; 1993 and Jenner 1994). These two phenomena indicate a situation where the amount of free iron which acts as a catalyst in oxidation reactions, is abnormally high and thus may contribute to the speed of oxidation reactions at the substantia nigra of Parkinson's disease patients. The above indication was given support when it was shown that injection of free iron directly into the substantia nigra of rodents caused the appearance of Parkinsonian symptoms, which symptoms could be overcome by addition of transferrin, the protein which binds free iron in the blood plasma (Jenner 1994).

Second, one of the protective mechanisms against oxidation processes in the brain is reduced glutathione (GSH), which upon oxidation to oxidized glutathione (GS), acts as a reducing agent. In the substantia nigra of Parkinson's disease patients the level of reduced glutathione is significantly low, whereas the level of oxidized glutathione remains normal. Hence the oxidation potential in the substantia nigra of Parkinson's disease patients is low. This change in the level of reduced glutathione is in all likelihood, specific for Parkinson's disease. The oxidation products which are formed during spontaneous and enzymatic oxidation of dopamine, as described hereinabove, lower the level of reduced glutathione, and

thereby increase the ratio of oxidized/reduced glutathione. Since the level of γ -glutamyl-cysteine synthetase, the enzyme which is a rate limiting enzyme in the biochemical pathway of glutathione synthesis, is normal, the ratio stays high and induces a state of oxidative stress in the cells. It is interesting that the level of the enzyme which is responsible for the removal of oxidized glutathione, γ -glutamyl transpeptidase in the cells is higher, as if the cells attempt to overcome the increased oxidative stress by trying to get rid of oxidized glutathione (Sian *et al.*, 1994).

Third, additional evidence for the abnormally high oxidative stress in the Parkinsonian brain comes from a study of lipid oxidation products in the substantia nigra of Parkinson's disease patients. In general, the level of unsaturated fatty acids is low in the substantia nigra, however, the level of lipid hydroperoxides which are the oxidation products of unsaturated fatty acids is high in the substantia nigra of Parkinson's patients. This finding indicates the presence of an abnormally higher frequency of oxidation processes in the Parkinsonian substantia nigra (Jenner, 1994).

And finally, one of the animal models which are currently used for the study of Parkinson's disease is created by the injection of 6-hydroxy-dopamine. Like dopamine, this false neurotransmitter elevates the level of the oxidation products during its degradation, thus leading to cell death. Since the biological half life of 6-hydroxy-dopamine is much longer and since it is readily taken-up by the cells, it increases the rate by which the animal develops the symptoms of the disease.

The different pathological makers of various neurodegenerative diseases e.g., Lewy bodies, plaques, etc., indicate different causal factors in the initiation of these diseases. However, there is growing evidence that once initiated, the progression of a large number of neurodegenerative diseases, is quite similar.

Although the characteristic symptoms are descriptive for each neurodegenerative disease, it appears that elevation of the oxidative state of the cells at specific regions in the brain is an important factor in the etiology of Parkinson's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Alzheimer's and also the Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

An indication for a role played by oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease was found while in a recent study, the relationship between the β -amyloid protein fragments and oxygen radical formation was tested in a system that is highly sensitive and responds to free oxygen radicals. This system utilizes the vasoactivity of the blood vessel which, in the presence of β -amyloid, enhances the phenylephrine mediated contraction of the vessels. Pre treatment of the blood vessel with superoxide dismutase (SOD), an enzyme that scavenges free oxygen

radicals. eliminated the effect of β -amyloid, namely, there was no enhancement of vasoconstriction. Whereas, if SOD was added after treatment with β -amyloid protein, the protective effect of the radical scavenger was abolished (Thomas *et al.*, 1996). Recently, other studies have shown that oxidative stress and free radicals production are linked to β -amyloid fragment which includes amino acids 25-35 and may contribute to neurodegenerative events associated with Alzheimer's disease (Cafe *et al.*, 1996).

Possible indications for a role played by oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of Scrapie, spongyform encephalopathy (BSE) and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's diseases are listed hereinbelow.

In a recent study, it was demonstrated that the toxic effect of Scrapie requires the presence of microglia cells which respond to a prion protein fragment (PrP106-126) by increasing their oxygen radical production. Interestingly, all these effects were absolutely dependent on mice that express the prion protein PrP^C (Brown *et al.*, 1996). The contribution of progressive oxidative stress to the state of various diseases and to mechanism of cell death is further demonstrated in a study by P. Jenner in The Lancet (1994) 344, 796-798, which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

New therapeutic aspects.

The use of glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) was established as a potential stimulant for the increase of dopamine levels in midbrain of rhesus monkeys (Gash *et al.*, 1996). This study which extends previous results obtained with rodents, is promising as a potential treatment for Parkinson's disease. However, like any other protein, GDNF cannot cross the blood brain barrier. Therefore, it can not be taken orally or be injected systemically. The only possible mode of administration would thus be via an intracerebral injection which would constitute a main drawback for such a treatment.

Similarly, in other neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's, where the theory of free oxygen radicals appears to play a major role, there is no major breakthrough in therapy.

To overcome high oxidative stress it would be beneficial to augment the reduced state of the cells at the central nervous system (CNS). One of the possible ways to do it is by increasing the level of reduced glutathione or other scavengers of free radicals and free oxygen in the brain.

In general, in order to lower oxidative stress levels, various antioxidants are being used. The most common are vitamin E and vitamin C. However, vitamin E

was found to be ineffective at decreasing the oxidative stress at the substantia nigra (The Parkinson Study Group, 1993, Offen *et al.*, 1996) since this compound, although capable of crossing the blood brain barrier, is trapped in the cell membrane and therefore does not reach the cytoplasm where its antioxidant properties are needed. Vitamin C does not cross the blood brain barrier and therefore, cannot be used effectively for neurodegenerative diseases of central origin.

Recently, a similar approach for reducing the levels of free oxygen, was taken for the treatment of asthma (Bundy *et al.*, 1995). A reactive oxygen inhibitor was synthesized (2,4-diaminopyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyrimidines) and after a successful pharmacological bio-availability and toxicity tests was selected for clinical evaluation.

A somewhat different approach involves stimulating the production of endogenous antioxidants, especially reduced glutathione. To this end a drug known as Procyteine which boosts cellular production of glutathione by loading the cells with cysteine is under clinical trials these days by Free Radical Sciences Inc. (CA, US) to treat conditions of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) which includes overproduction of oxidants or reactive oxygen species by the immune system. Other conditions in which overproduction of oxidants is experienced include but are not limited to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and multiple organ dysfunction. See, for example, Charles Craig, 1996.

There is thus a widely recognized need for, and it would be highly advantageous to have novel antioxidant compounds and methods for use of antioxidants in treatment of central nervous system neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's diseases and in treating conditions of peripheral tissues, such as acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and multiple organ dysfunction, which compounds act as oxygen scavengers to lower the oxidative stress within and in the vicinity of affected cells and eventually to stop cell death which is associated with oxidative stress in the brain and/or peripheral tissues.

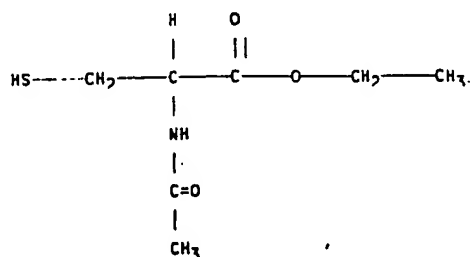
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention there are provided brain and/or peripheral tissues targeted, low molecular weight, hydrophobic antioxidant compounds. Further provided are methods of using same for treatment of various

etiologies. Particularly, these etiologies are neurodegenerative disorders, in which disorders pathology in the brain is associated with oxidative stress.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a compound selected from the group consisting of

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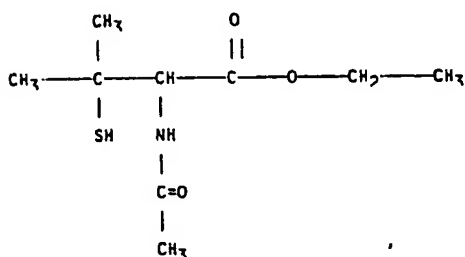


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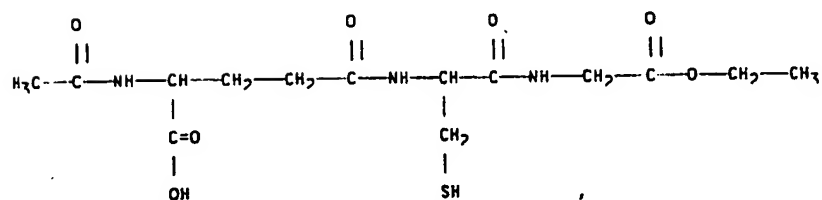
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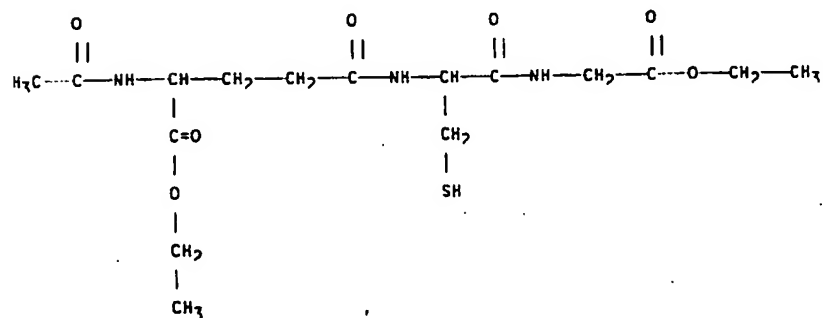
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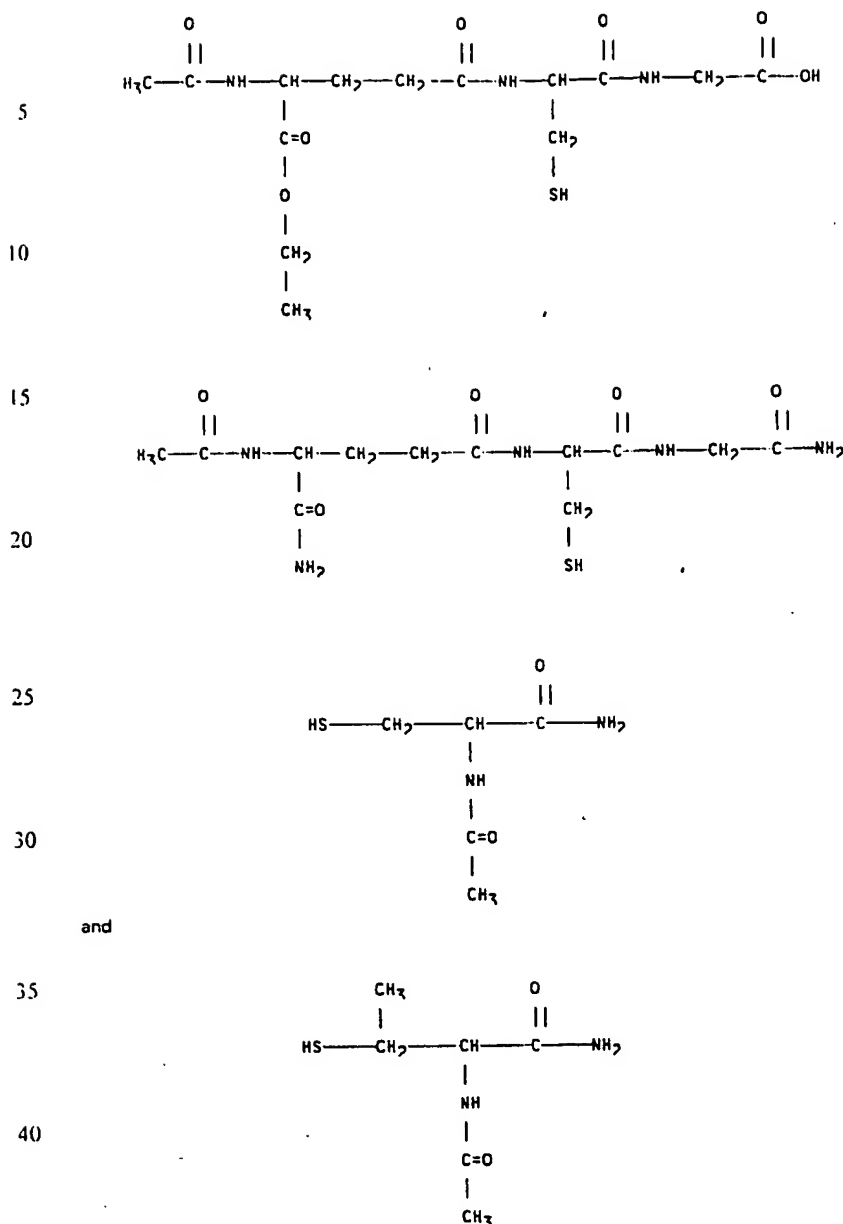
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- 45 According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of preparing N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester, which is the first compound above, the method comprising the steps of (a) mixing N-acetyl cysteine with a cooled solution of thionyl chloride and absolute ethanol; (b) refluxing the mixture; and (c) removing volatiles from the mixture for
- 50 obtaining a first residue.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the method further comprising the steps of (d) dissolving the first residue in water; and (e) extracting the first residue from the water with methylene chloride.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments
5 the method further comprising the step of (f) drying the extract for obtaining a second residue.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the method further comprising the step of (g) crystallizing the second residue from petroleum ether.

10 According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of preparing N-acetyl β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester, which is the second compound above, the method comprising the steps of (a) mixing N-acetyl β,β -dimethyl cysteine with a cooled solution of thionyl chloride and absolute ethanol; (b) refluxing the mixture; and (c) removing volatiles
15 from the mixture for obtaining a first residue.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the method further comprising the steps of (d) dissolving the first residue in water; and (e) extracting the first residue from the water with methylene chloride.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments
20 the method further comprising the step of (f) drying the extract for obtaining a second residue.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the method further comprising the step of (g) crystallizing the second residue from a methanol water solution.

25 According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of preparing N-acetyl glutathione amide, which is the ninth compound above, the method comprising the steps of (a) bobbling ammonia gas through cooled ethanol; (b) adding N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester, which is the seventh compound above; (c) sealing a container holding
30 the reaction; and (d) removing excess ammonia and ethanol.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of preparing N-acetyl cysteine amide, which is the tenth compound above, the method comprising the steps of (a) bobbling ammonia gas through cooled ethanol; (b) adding N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester, which is the first compound above; (c) sealing a container holding the reaction;
35 and (d) removing excess ammonia and ethanol.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of preparing N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cysteine

amide, which is the eleventh compound above, the method comprising the steps of (a) bubbling ammonia gas through cooled ethanol; (b) adding N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cystein ethyl ester, which is the second compound above; (c) sealing a container holding the reaction; and (d) removing excess ammonia and ethanol.

5 According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of reducing oxidative stress in the brain of an organism having a blood brain barrier, the method comprising the step of administering a compound to the organism, the compound having (a) a
10 combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting the compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the organism; (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and (c) a chemical make-up for permitting the compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within the cytoplasm of cells.

15 According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the readily oxidizable chemical group is a sulfhydryl group.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the chemical make-up is selected having an ester moiety which is removable by hydrolysis imposed by intracellular esterases.

20 According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the administration is peripheral (i.e., not directly to the central nervous system, e.g., orally or by intravenous injection).

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the ester moiety is selected from the group consisting of alkyl ester and aryl ester.

25 According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the alkyl and aryl esters are selected from the group consisting of methyl ester, ethyl ester, hydroxyethyl ester, t-butyl ester, cholesteryl ester, isopropyl ester and glyceryl ester.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the organism is a human being.

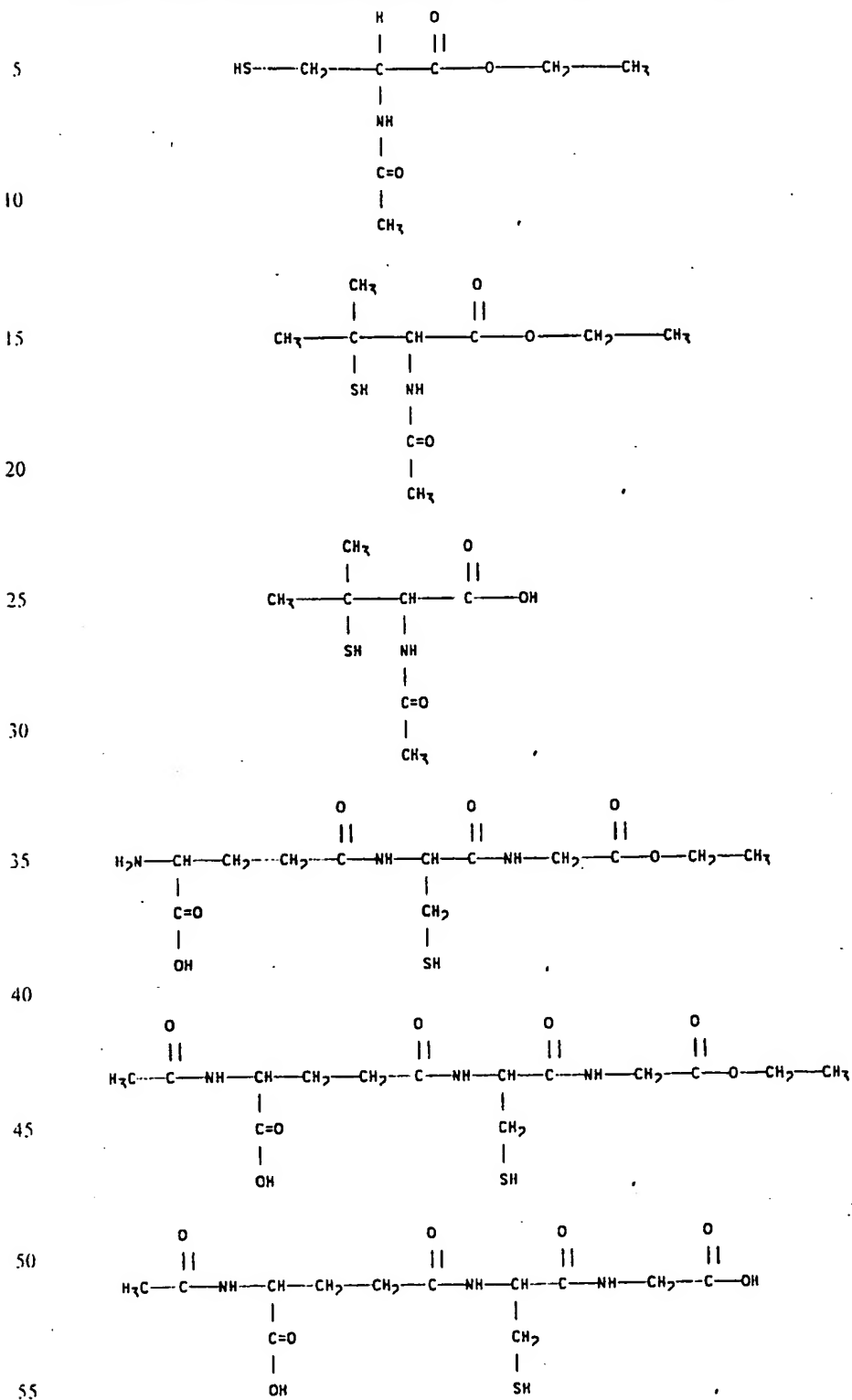
30 According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the oxidative stress in the brain is a pathology caused by a neurodegenerative disorder.

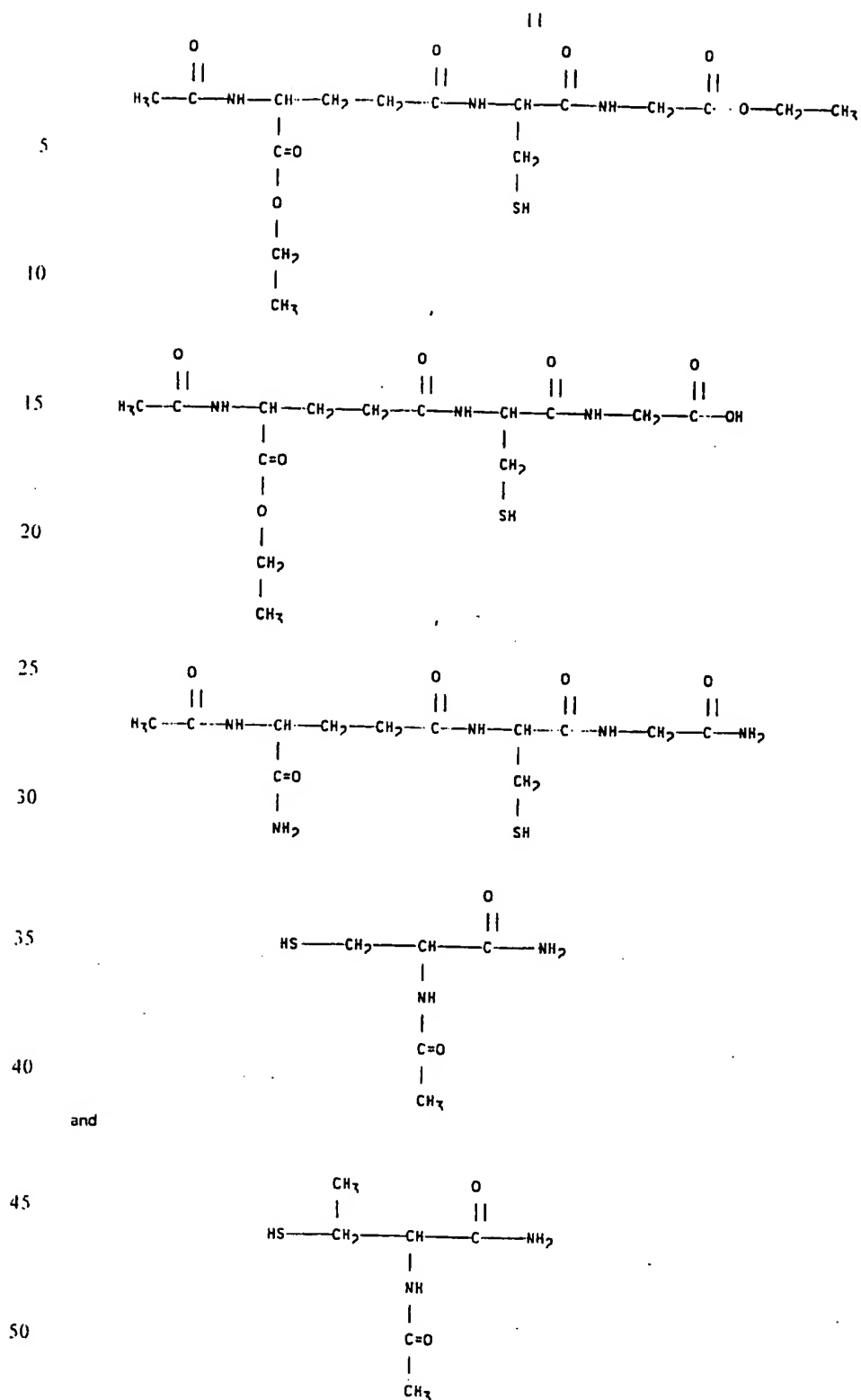
35 According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the neurodegenerative disorder is selected from the group consisting of Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of reducing oxidative stress in a tissues of

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an organism, the method comprising the step of administering a compound to the organism, the compound is selected from the group consisting of





According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of reducing or abolishing, extracellular or intracellular, natural or induced oxidation effects imposed on cells, the method comprising the step of subjecting the cells to a compound selected from the group consisting of N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester, β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester, N-acetyl- β,β -dimethyl cysteine, glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione, N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione, N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione amide, N-acetyl cystein amide and N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cysteine amide.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the cells are of an organism suffering from a condition associated with over production of oxidants.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the organism is a human being and the condition is selected from the group consisting of acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, multiple organ dysfunction, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongyform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a method of therapeutically or prophylactically treating an individual known to have a central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress, the method comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition to the individual, the pharmacological composition including a compound, the compound having (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting the compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the individual; (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and (c) a chemical make-up for permitting the compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within brain cells of the individual.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress is selected from the group consisting of Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongyform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the pharmacological composition further includes a pharmacological carrier.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the pharmacological carrier is selected from the group consisting of a thickener, a carrier, a buffer, a diluent, a surface active agent and a preservatives.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments
5 the administration is peripheral.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the peripheral administration is selected from the group consisting of topical administration, oral administration, administration by inhalation, and parenteral administration.

10 According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a pharmaceutical composition for reducing or abolishing, extracellular or intracellular, natural or induced oxidation effects imposed on cells of an individual, the composition comprising a compound
15 selected from the group consisting of N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester, β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester, N-acetyl- β,β -dimethyl cysteine, glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione, N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione, N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione amide, N-acetyl cystein amide and N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cysteine amide.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention
20 described below provided is a compound for therapeutically or prophylactically treating an individual known to have a central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress, the compound comprising (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting the compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the individual; (b) a
25 readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and (c) a chemical make-up for permitting the compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within brain cells of the individual.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the cells are of an organism suffering from a condition associated with over
30 production of oxidants.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments the organism is a human being and the condition is selected from the group consisting of acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, multiple organ dysfunction, Parkinson's
35 disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongyform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

According to further features in preferred embodiments of the invention described below provided is a pharmaceutical composition for therapeutically or

prophylactically treating an individual known to have a central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress, the composition comprising a compound, the compound having (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting the compound to cross
5 the blood brain barrier of the individual; (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and (c) a chemical make-up for permitting the compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within brain cells of the individual.

The present invention successfully addresses the shortcomings of the
10 presently known configurations by providing compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds, methods of preparing the compounds and of using the compounds for therapeutic and prophylactic treatments of oxidative stress associated central nervous system neurodegenerative disorders and other etiologies, which at present have no known adequate treatment.

15 It is one object of the invention to provide novel antioxidant compounds.

It is another object of the invention to provide novel blood brain barrier crossing antioxidant compounds.

It is still another object of the invention to provide pharmaceutical compositions containing the novel compounds.

20 It is a further object of the invention to provide methods of using antioxidant compounds capable of crossing the blood brain barrier for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of central nervous system neurodegenerative disorders.

It is still a further object of the invention to provide a method for treating cells subjected to extracellular or intracellular oxidative stress in both central
25 nervous system neurodegenerative disorders and in disorders of peripheral tissues.

These and other objects of the invention are further delineated hereinbelow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention herein described, by way of example only, with reference to
30 the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 presents [^3H]-thymidine uptake by PC12 cells treated *in vitro* with 0.5 mM dopamine which confers extracellular oxidative stress by forming oxidation products during its oxidation in the medium rescued with various concentrations of compounds A-D;

35 FIG. 2 presents [^3H]-thymidine uptake by PC12 cells treated *in vitro* with 0.5 mM 6-hydroxy-dopamine, which confers intracellular oxidative stress by first entering the cytoplasm and then forming oxidation products during its oxidation in

the cytoplasm, protected with various concentrations of compounds A-D and exogenous reduced glutathione (GSH); and

FIG. 3 presents the ratio of endogenous reduced glutathione levels in striatum/serum in two mice injected with 100 mg/kg of compound A in 3% DMSO, 100 mg/kg of reduced glutathione in 3% DMSO, and 3% DMSO injected as a control group, wherein the ratio obtained is marked at the top of the columns. The results represent two animals where each striatum taken separately.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is of composition and use of antioxidant compounds. Specifically, the compounds of the present invention are low molecular weight, hydrophobic antioxidants which can be used for treatment of various etiologies. More specifically, the compounds of the present invention can be used for treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, in which disorders pathology in the brain is associated with oxidative stress and for treatment of peripheral tissues in conditions associated with overproduction of oxidants.

Thus, the compounds according to the present invention can be used to treat central nervous system neurodegenerative disorders such as, but not limited to, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's diseases, and peripheral tissue disorders such as, but not limited to, acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and multiple organ dysfunction, all of which were previously shown to be associated with formation and/or overproduction of oxidants.

The principles of operation of the compounds according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and accompanying descriptions.

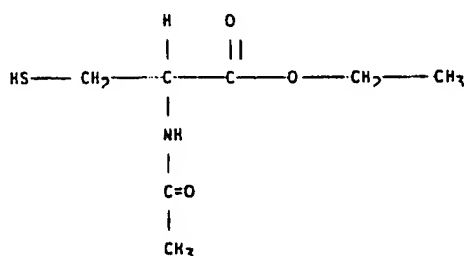
Antioxidant compounds are used according to the present invention to relieve oxidation stress within cells. Preferred compounds which are used to relieve oxidation stress according to the present invention (i) has a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties rendering it capable of crossing the blood brain barrier; (ii) includes a readily oxidizable (i.e., reduced) chemical group, such as, but not limited to, a sulfhydryl (-SH) group, for exerting its antioxidation properties and (iii) has a chemical make-up for permitting it or its cellular derivative(s) to accumulate within the cytoplasm of cells, such as brain cells. Collectively, these properties render the compounds suitable for treatment of neurodegenerative disorder of the central nervous system.

Yet, these compounds are also suitable for treating conditions in which peripheral tissues, such as, but not limited to, the lungs and/or heart, are damaged

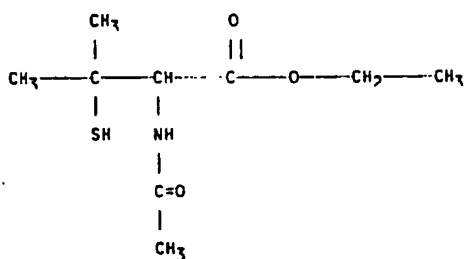
due to overproduction of oxidants (i.e., reactive oxygen species), which is the case in, for example, acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and multiple organ dysfunction.

Compounds which have the above listed properties are for example:

(i) N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester - $C_7H_{11}NO_3S$ - of a formula (compound A):

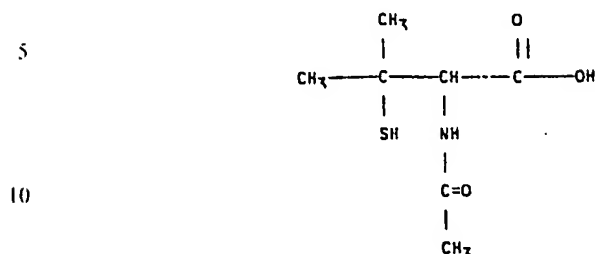


(ii) β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester or N-acetyl-penicillamine ethyl ester - $C_9H_{18}NO_3S$ - of a formula (compound B):

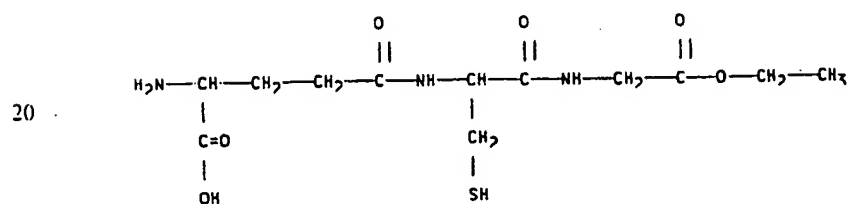


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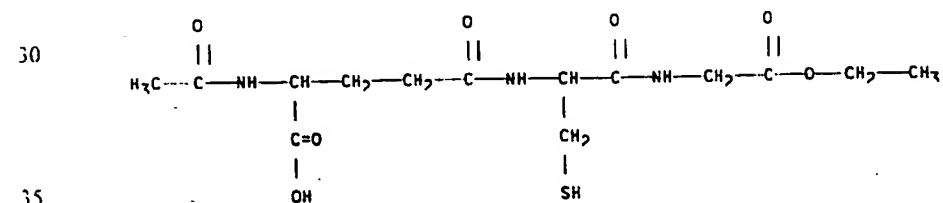
(iii) N-acetyl- β,β -dimethyl cysteine or N-acetyl-penicillamine - $C_7H_{13}NO_3S$ - of a formula (compound C):



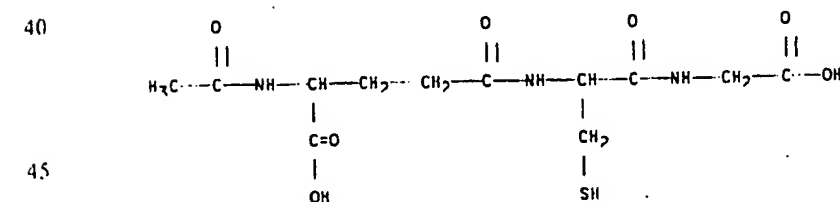
(iv) Glutathione ethyl ester - $C_{12}H_{21}N_3O_6S$ - of a formula (compound D):



(v) N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester - $C_{14}H_{23}N_3O_7S$ - of a formula (compound E):

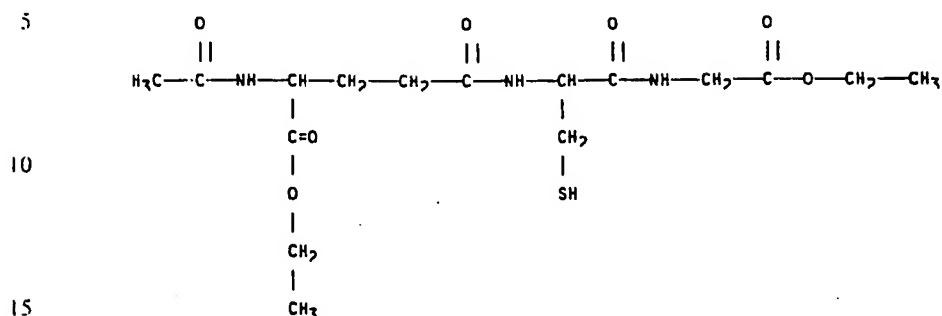


(vi) N-acetyl glutathione - $C_{12}H_{19}N_3O_7S$ - of a formula (compound F):

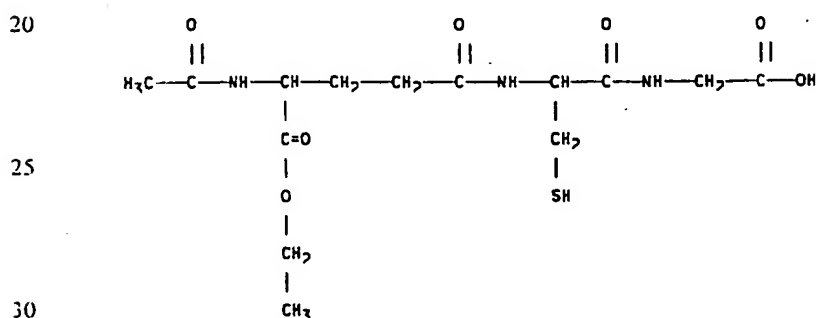


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(vii) N-acetyl α -glutamyl ethyl ester cysteinyl glycyl ethyl ester or N-acetyl (α -ethyl ester) glutathione ethyl ester - $C_{16}H_{27}N_3O_7S$ - of a formula (*compound G*):

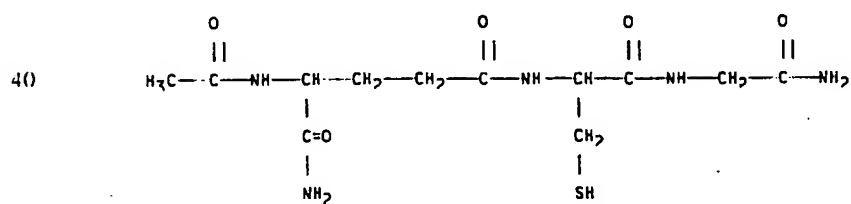


(viii) N-acetyl α -glutamyl ethyl ester cysteinyl glycyl or N-acetyl (α -ethyl ester) glutathione- $C_{14}H_{23}N_3O_7S$ - of a formula (*compound H*):



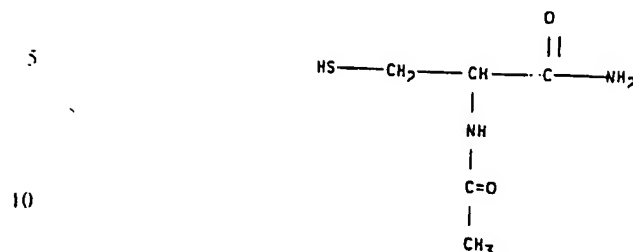
Additional compounds which may serve as antioxidants according to the present invention are:

35 (ix) N-acetyl glutathione amide - $C_{12}H_{21}N_5O_5S$ - of a formula (*compound I*):

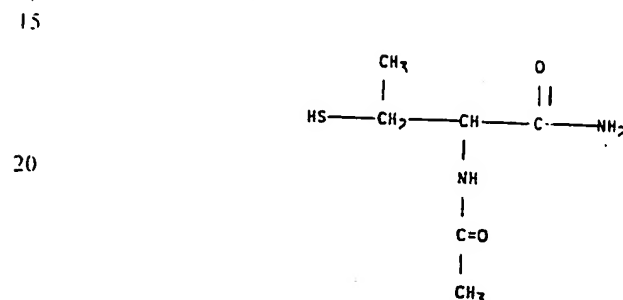


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(x) N-acetyl cysteine amide - $C_5H_{10}N_2O_2S$ - of a formula (compound J):



(xi) N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cysteine amide - $C_7H_{15}N_2O_2S$ - of a formula (compound K):



These compounds are used according to the invention as antioxidants which cross the blood brain barrier, for relieving oxidative stress, a common propagator of many neurodegenerative diseases. However, it will be appreciated by one ordinarily skilled in the art, that compounds having the above listed properties may also be used as antioxidants in other etiologies caused by oxidation processes in for example peripheral tissues, i.e., tissues other than central nervous system tissues.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound is a pro-drug which penetrates the cells due to its solubility in the cell membrane and is hydrolyzed once inside the cell, exerting a drug having the antioxidant activity.

For example compounds A, B, D, E, G and H above are pro-drug compounds.

Compounds A, B, E, G and H above are novel pro-drug compounds, and their hydrolytic products ethanol and N-acetyl-cysteine (for compound A); ethanol and N-acetyl-penicillamine (for compound B); ethanol and N-acetyl glutathione (for compounds E, G and H) are known not to be toxic. The lethal dose 50% (LD50) value for N-acetyl-cysteine is 5,050 mg/kg. N-acetyl-penicillamine is available as an oral medication distributed under the generic name cuprimine by various manufacturers. Whereas N-acetyl glutathione and ethanol are both well known to be non-toxic substances.

A pro-drug according to the invention includes at least one ester moiety such as an alkyl ester or an aryl ester, e.g., methyl ester, ethyl ester, hydroxyethyl ester, t-butyl ester, cholesteryl ester, isopropyl ester and glyceryl ester. Preferably the pro-drug includes an ethyl ester moiety which, on one hand, neutralizes the charge of the carboxylic group(s) and on the other hand, when hydrolyzed within the cells release ethanol which is a substance known not to be toxic to the cells.

Upon entering the cytoplasm of a cell, the pro-drug is de-esterified by one or various intracellular esterases, to release the drug which has at least one carboxyl moiety (-COOH) and a by-product (typically ethanol) which contains the hydroxyl moiety (-OH). The carboxylic group(s) of the drug is typically negatively charged and the drug therefore is trapped within the cell, where it is to exert its antioxidative properties.

Further according to the invention there is provided a method for preparing compounds *A* and *B*. The method includes the following steps. First, N-acetyl cysteine (for compound *A*) or N-acetyl β,β -dimethyl cysteine (for compound *B*) is mixed with a cooled solution of thionyl chloride and absolute ethanol. Second, the mixture is refluxed. And third, the volatiles are removed from the mixture for obtaining a first residue. Preferably the method further includes the following step. Fourth, the first residue is dissolved in water. And fifth, the first residue is extracted from the water with methylene chloride. Preferably the method further includes the following step. Sixth, the extract is dried to obtain a second residue. Preferably the method further includes the following step. Seventh, the second residue is crystallized from petroleum ether (for compound *A*) or from a methanol water solution (for compound *B*). Further detail concerning the method of preparing compounds *A* and *B* are delineated hereinbelow in the Examples section.

Compound *C* is described in Biochem. Prep. 3, 111 (1953) and in US Patent Nos. 2,477,148 and 2,496,426, both are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein, and was prepared essentially as therein described. As mentioned above, compound *C*, N-acetyl-penicillamine, is available as an oral medication distributed under the generic name cuprimine by various manufacturers.

Compound *D* above is commercially available from Sigma Biochemicals, Cat. No. G1404. Compounds *D* is a pro-drug compound, and its hydrolytic products ethanol and glutathione are well known not to be toxic.

Compounds *E*, *G* and *H* above are novel glutathione derivatives and can be prepared, for example, from commercially available building units for Boc and Fmoc chemistry peptide synthesis, as well known in the art.

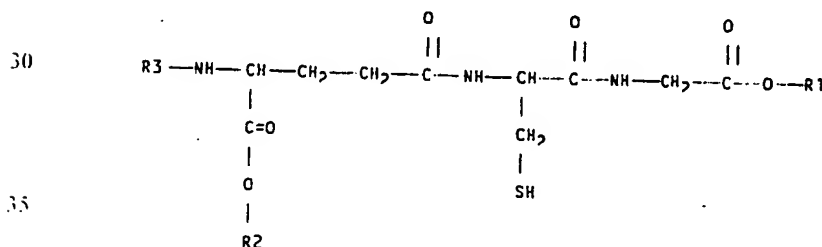
Compound *F* is a glutathione derivative and is described in Levy *et al.*, 1993.

Further according to the invention there is provided a method for preparing compounds *I*, *J* and *K*. The method includes the following steps. First, ammonia gas is bubbled through absolute cooled dry ethanol. Second, N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester (compound *G*, for synthesis of compound *I*), N-acetyl cystein ethyl ester (compound *A*, for synthesis of compound *J*) or N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cystein ethyl ester (compound *B*, for synthesis of compound *K*) is added to the ethanol solution. Third, a container holding the reaction is sealed. Fourth, excess ammonia and ethanol are evaporated and finally the resulting product is lyophilized. Further detail concerning the method of preparing compounds *I*, *J* and *K* are delineated hereinbelow in the Examples section.

Any of the glutathione derived compounds (*D-H* and *I*) according to the invention may be prepared employing Boc and Fmoc chemistry for peptide synthesis. This, in turn, permits the inclusion of native Levo (L isomer) and/or non-native Dextro (D isomer) glutamic acid and/or cystein derivatives or residues within any of these compounds. It will be appreciated that by replacing the native L configuration by the non-native D configuration, a compound becomes less recognizable by many enzymes and its biological half life within the body therefore increases. Compounds *A-C* and *J-K* also include chiral carbons. Any of these carbons may also acquire a D or an L isomeric configuration.

Thus, compounds *A-K* above were given chemical names according to all L isomer configurations, i.e., all of their chiral carbon atoms are L isomers. However, as used herein in the specification and in the claims, these chemical names also refer to any of their D isomer(s) containing chiral atoms.

As mentioned above, compounds *D-H* are glutathione derivatives. These compounds and similar glutathione derivative compounds are represented by the general formula:



R1 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₂₀) or aryl (e.g., C₆-C₉) group. Preferably R1 is an ethyl group.

R2 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₂₀) or aryl (e.g., C₆-C₉) group. Preferably R2 is a ethyl group.

Whereas, R3 is selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom and an R4-CO (acyl) group, wherein R4 is an alkyl (e.g., C₁-C₂₀) or aryl (e.g., C₆-C₁₀) group. Preferably R4 is a methyl group. However, any one of R1, R2 and R4 can independently be a methyl, ethyl, hydroxyethyl, t-butyl, cholesteryl, isopropyl or glyceryl group.

Compounds A, B and E-K are novel compounds. These compounds are not listed in the Chemical Abstract.

For therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of diseases, disorders or medical conditions, the antioxidant compounds of the present invention can be formulated in a pharmaceutical composition, which may include thickeners, carriers, buffers, diluents, surface active agents, preservatives, and the like, all as well known in the art. Pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more active ingredients such as but not limited to antiinflammatory agents, antimicrobial agents, anesthetics and the like in addition to the antioxidant compounds.

The pharmaceutical composition may be administered in either one or more of ways depending on whether local or systemic treatment is of choice, and on the area to be treated. Administration may be done topically (including ophtalmically, vaginally, rectally, intranasally), orally, by inhalation, or parenterally, for example by intravenous drip or intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection.

Formulations for topical administration may include but are not limited to lotions, ointments, gels, creams, suppositories, drops, liquids, sprays and powders. Conventional pharmaceutical carriers, aqueous, powder or oily bases, thickeners and the like may be necessary or desirable.

Compositions for oral administration include powders or granules, suspensions or solutions in water or non-aqueous media, sachets, capsules or tablets. Thickeners, diluents, flavorings, dispersing aids, emulsifiers or binders may be desirable.

Formulations for parenteral administration may include, but are not limited to, sterile solutions which may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives.

Dosing is dependent on severity and responsiveness of the condition to be treated, but will normally be one or more doses per day, with course of treatment lasting from several days to several months or until a cure is effected or a diminution of disease state is achieved. Persons ordinarily skilled in the art can easily determine optimum dosages, dosing methodologies and repetition rates.

Reference is now made to the following examples, which together with the above descriptions, illustrate the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Synthesis of N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester (compound A)

N-acetyl cysteine (4.6 mmol) was added in portions to a cooled (e.g., 2-8 °C) solution of 2 ml thionyl chloride and 10 ml absolute ethanol. The resulting mixture was refluxed at 40 °C for 1 hr and then the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 10 ml of water and was extracted twice with 20 ml of methylene chloride. The extract was dried under *vacuo*. The title compound was crystallized from petroleum ether (fraction 40-60°) in 55% yield.

The resulting product has the following characteristics:

- (a) Melting point of 90 °C
- (b) Anal. calculated for $C_7H_{11}NO_3S$:
 - Calculated: C, 43.9 H, 6.8
 - Found: C, 42.5 H, 6.0
- (c) Thin layer chromatography in n-butanol/acetic acid/water (4/1/4) was carried out and the R_f value was $R_f = 0.91$. The R_f value of the reactant, N-acetyl cysteine is 0.78.
- (d) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) in deuterated trichloromethane ($CDCl_3$):
 - 6.51, 0.7H
 - 4.85, 1H, m
 - 4.23, 2H, q, $J=7.0$
 - 3.44, 0.4H, d, $J=4.4$
 - 3.22, 2H, t, $J=4.4$
 - 2.06, 3H, s
 - 1.30, 3H, t, $J=7.0$

EXAMPLE 2

Synthesis of N-acetyl β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester or N-acetyl-penicillamine ethyl ester (compound B)

N-acetyl β,β -dimethyl cysteine (2.6 mmol) was added in portions to a cooled (2-8 °C) solution of 2 ml thionyl chloride and 10 ml absolute ethanol. The

resulting mixture was refluxed at 40 °C for 1 hr and then the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 10 ml of water and was extracted twice with 20 ml of methylene chloride. The extract was dried under *vacuo*. The title compound was crystallized from a methanol-water solution (1/100, fraction 40-60°) in 25% yield.

The resulting product has the following characteristics:

- (a) Melting point of 180 °C
- (b) Thin layer chromatography in n-butanol/acetic acid/water (4/1/4) was carried out and the R_f value was $R_f = 0.66$. The R_f value of the reactant, N-acetyl β,β -dimethyl cysteine is 0.88.
- (c) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) in deuterated acetone (D_6)

4.79, 1H, d, $J=6.0$

4.17, 2H, q, $J=7.0$

2.81, 1H, d, $J=6.0$

1.98, 3H, s

1.44, 6H, s

1.27, 3H

EXAMPLE 3

Synthesis of N-acetyl glutathione amide (compound I)

Ammonia gas was bubbled through absolute dry ethanol at -70 °C (dry ice with acetone), for 10 minutes. N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester (compound G), 350 mg (1 mmol) was added to the cooled ethanol/ammonia solution and ammonia was continued to bubble through the solution for additional 10 minutes. Then, the solution was corked and was left at room temperature. After 16 hrs, the flask was opened and excess of ammonia and the ethanol were evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was lyophilized. The yield was 84 %.

The resulting product has the following characteristics:

- (a) Thin layer chromatography in n-butanol/acetic acid/water (4/1/4) was carried out and the R_f value was $R_f = 0.71$.

EXAMPLE 4

Synthesis of N-acetyl cystein amide (compound J)

Ammonia gas was bubbled through absolute dry ethanol at -70 °C (dry ice with acetone), for 10 minutes. N-acetyl cystein ethyl ester (compound A), 163 mg (1 mmol) was added to the cooled ethanol/ammonia solution and ammonia was continued to bubble through the solution for additional 10 minutes. Then, the solution was corked and was left at room temperature. After 16 hrs, the flask was opened and access of ammonia and the ethanol were evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was lyophilized. The yield was 98 %.

The resulting product has the following characteristics:

- (a) Thin layer chromatography in n-butanol/acetic acid/water (4/1/4) was carried out and the R_f value was $R_f = 0.70$. The R_f value of the reactant, N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester is 0.91.

EXAMPLE 5

Synthesis of N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cystein amide (compound K)

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Ammonia gas was bubbled through absolute dry ethanol at -70 °C (dry ice with acetone), for 10 minutes. N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cystein ethyl ester (compound B), 194 mg (1 mmol) was added to the cooled ethanol/ammonia solution and ammonia was continued to bubble through the solution for additional 10 minutes. Then, the solution was corked and was left at room temperature. After 16 hrs, the flask was opened and access of ammonia and the ethanol were evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was lyophilized. The yield was 90 %.

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The resulting product has the following characteristics:

- (a) Thin layer chromatography in n-butanol/acetic acid/water (4/1/4) was carried out and the R_f value was $R_f = 0.90$. The R_f value of the reactant, N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cystein ethyl ester is 0.66.

EXAMPLE 6

In vitro extracellular antioxidation by compounds A-D

Compounds A-D were assayed *in vitro* for their extracellular antioxidant activities. The assays were carried out with PC12 cells (Offen *et al.*, 1996) subjected to a high dose of dopamine which confers oxidative stress to these cells by forming oxidation products during its oxidation in the growth medium, i.e., extracellularly.

With reference now to Figure 1. To this end, PC12 cells were subjected to high concentration of dopamine (0.5 mM) for 24 hrs in the presence of increasing concentrations (0 mM, 0.03 mM, 0.1 mM, 0.3 mM and 0.9 mM) of the various compounds A-D. [³H]-thymidine was added to the cells (1 μ Ci/100,000 cells) six hrs before the end of the 24 hrs period. Due to the high lipophylicity of compounds A-D, the compounds were first dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and then in water and were applied to the cells in a final concentration of 3% DMSO. The effect of 3% DMSO on the cells was tested separately and the values presented in Figure 1 are after the appropriate corrections.

[³H]-thymidine uptake was measured in triplicate wells containing cells pretreated with dopamine alone and dopamine with each of compounds A-D at the concentrations as indicated above. The results presented in Figure 1 show the mean of triplicate wells taken from three independent cell batches, wherein control represent cells treated only with 3% DMSO and is defined as 100% [³H]-thymidine uptake (not shown).

Please note that all compounds A-D increased [³H]-thymidine uptake at least at one concentration value. Increase varied between Ca. 1.5 (compound B at 0.03 mM) to Ca. 2.5 (compound D at 0.03 mM and 0.1 mM). Thus, all four compounds showed high potency as protective extracellular antioxidants. Furthermore, some also reversed the basal cellular oxidation state which occurs spontaneously in control cells (not shown). Thus compounds A-D were proven useful as extracellular antioxidants.

EXAMPLE 7

In vitro intracellular antioxidation by compounds A-D

One of the main characteristics of the oxidative effects in PC12 cells are mimicked by 6-hydroxy-dopamine which is a false neurotransmitter taken up by the cells. Therefore, 6-hydroxy-dopamine was used as another oxidative agent and tested the protective antioxidant efficiencies of compounds A-D within the cells.

With reference now to Figure 2. To this end, PC12 cells were subjected to high concentration (0.5 mM) of 6-hydroxy-dopamine (6-HO-DA) for 24 hr. in the presence of 0.3 mM or 0.8 mM of compounds *A-D* or 1 mM of reduced glutathione (GSH) a natural antioxidant, as shown in the front row of Figure 2. A similar set of cells was treated with the same concentrations of compounds *A-D* and of reduced glutathione, yet without 6-hydroxy-dopamine, as shown in the back row of Figure 2. Due to the high lipophylicity of the antioxidants used, they were first dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), then in water and were applied to the cells in a final concentration of 3% DMSO. [3H]-thymidine was added to the cells (1 μ Ci/100,000 cells) six hrs prior to the end of the 24 hr period.

The results presented in Figure 2 are the mean of triplicate wells taken from three independent cell batches, wherein control represent un-treated cells and is defined as 100% [3H]-thymidine uptake. The effect of DMSO on the cells was tested separately as shown.

Please note that all compounds *A-D* increased [3H]-thymidine uptake of 6-hydroxy-dopamine treated cells, at least at one concentration value. Increase varied between Ca. 1.5 (compound *C* at 0.3 mM) to Ca. 3.5 (compound *D* at 0.3 mM and 0.8 mM). Thus, all four compounds showed high potency as protective intracellular antioxidants. Furthermore, some also reversed the basal cellular oxidation state which occurs spontaneously in cells not treated with 6-hydroxy-dopamine (Figure 1, back row). Thus compounds *A-D* were proven useful as intracellular antioxidants.

EXAMPLE 8

In vivo antioxidation by compounds *A-D*

To demonstrate that indeed compounds *A-D* cross the blood brain barrier and affect oxidation state of brain cells, animals were injected with compound *A* and the endogenous reduced glutathione (GSH) amounts in the serum, in the corpus striatum (at the central nervous system) and/or in the whole brain were determined to evaluate compound *A*'s antioxidation activity within the brain, as was determined by the ratio between endogenous brain (corpus striatum) GSH and endogenous serum GSH.

With reference now to Figure 3. To this end, three groups of two months old Balb/c mice containing two animals in each group were injected intraperitoneally (IP) with 100-300 mg/kg body weight of compound *A*. Blood samples were drawn from the tail three hrs post injection and then the animals were

sacrificed and either the corpus striatum or the whole brain were removed and analyzed for GSH levels.

GSH levels were determined using the experimental procedures as described hereinbelow and/or the GSH-400 kit (Oxis International, Inc.).

5 Preparation of brain homogenates. Animals were rapidly killed and exsanguinated to remove excess blood from the brain. The brain of each animal was rinsed in a beaker containing water, lightly blotted to dry and were weighted. The striatums were transferred into a hand-homogenizer tube and each was homogenized using a constant number (e.g., 20) of up and down strokes of the
10 hand-homogenizer pestle. Each of the homogenates was poured into a centrifuge tube and centrifuged for 10,000 x g for 5 min. The supernatant was used for GSH determination as follows.

GSH Assay. For each measurement, 200 µl of sample were incubated with 20 µl DTNB [5,5'-dithio bis(2-nitrobenzoic acid)] for 1 hr in 37 °C. Final
15 absorbance was measured at 400 nm. Similar results were obtained using the GSH-400 kit.

 The results shown in Figure 3 are presented as the OD ratio of striatum/serum endogenous GSH levels. Two control mice were injected with dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), since DMSO was used as vehicle for the injection of
20 compound A. Exogenous GSH was also administered and used as a control for an antioxidant known not to cross the blood brain barrier.

 These results demonstrate that compound A injected IP crosses the blood brain barrier and upon entry to cells at the striatum, increases the level of endogenous GSH, demonstrating its potential protection against oxidative stress.

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 While the invention has been described with respect to a limited number of embodiments, it will be appreciated that many variations, modifications and other applications of the invention may be made.

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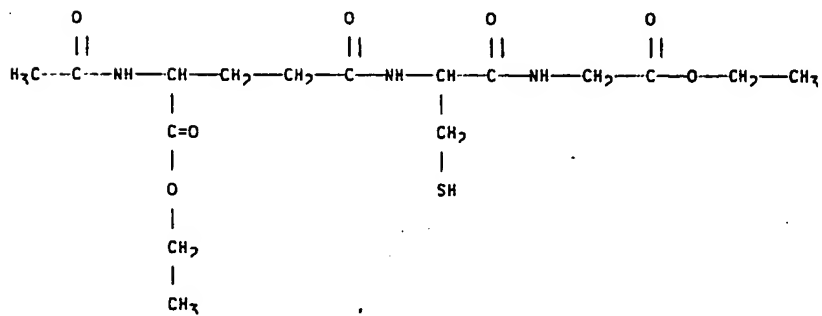
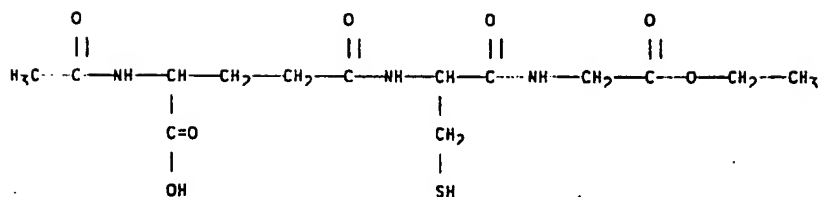
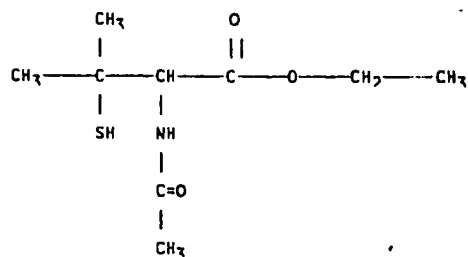
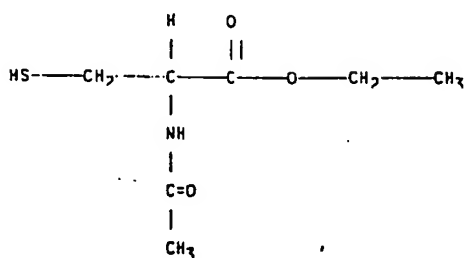
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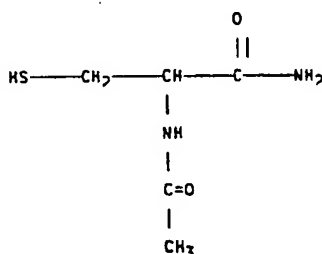
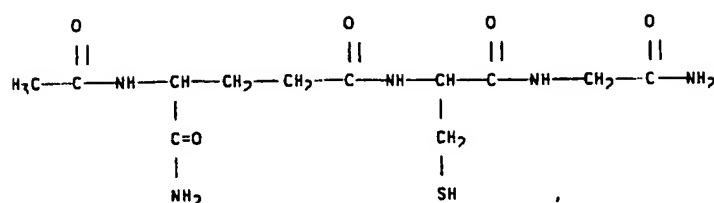
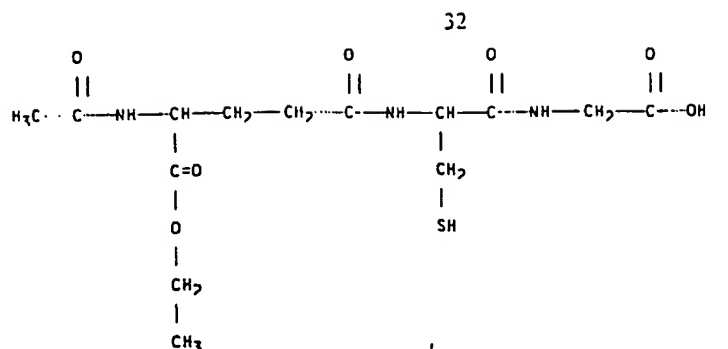
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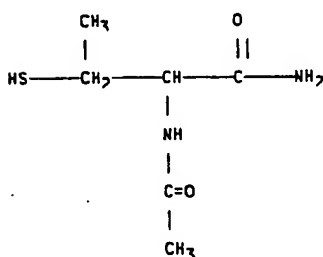
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound selected from the group consisting of:





and



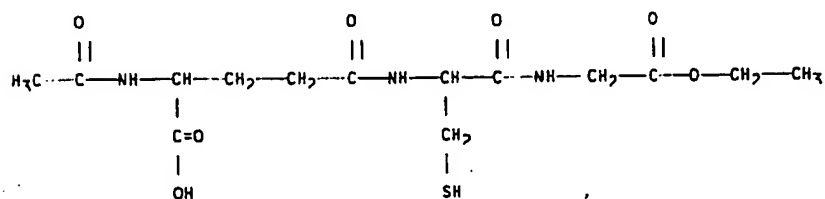
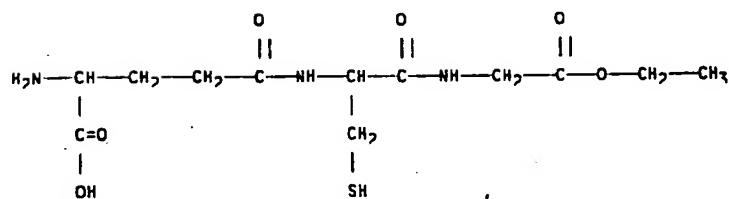
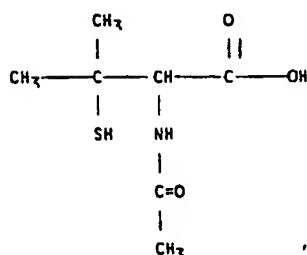
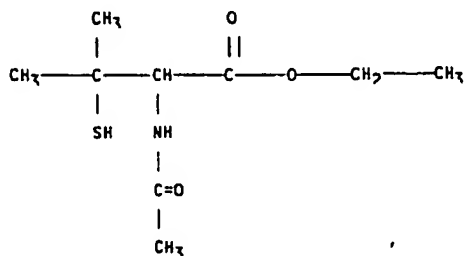
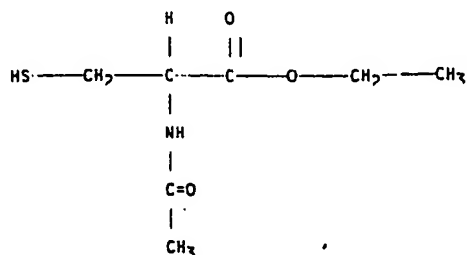
2. A method of reducing oxidative stress in the brain of an organism having a blood brain barrier, the method comprising the step of administering a compound to the organism, said compound having:

- (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting said compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the organism;
- (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and

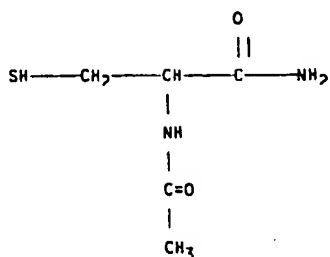
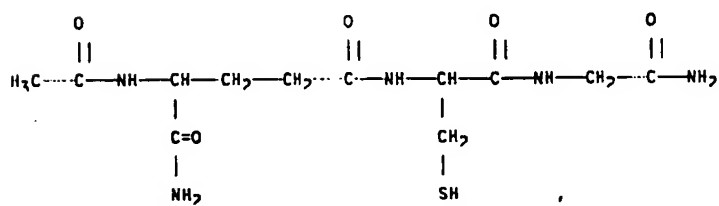
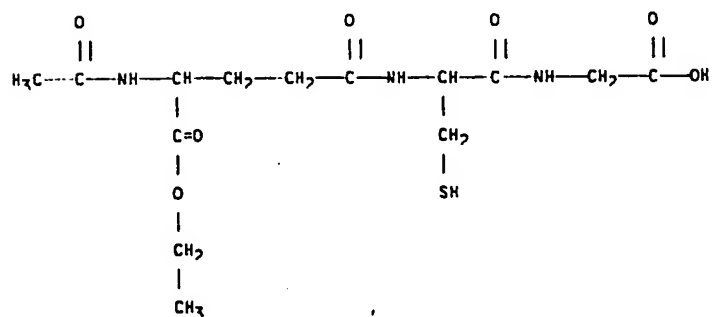
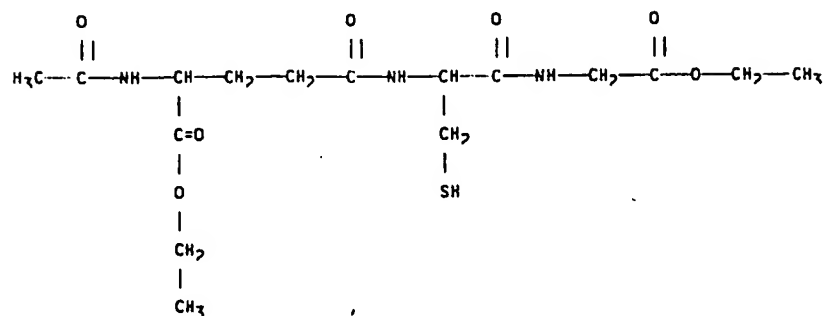
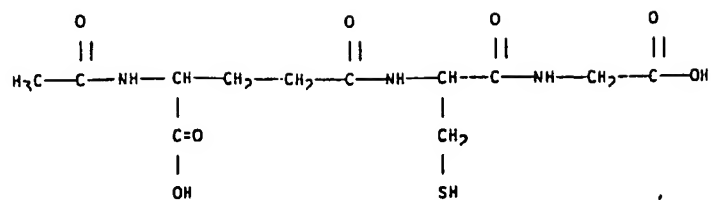
- (c) a chemical make-up for permitting said compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within the cytoplasm of cells.
3. A method as in claim 2, wherein said readily oxidizable chemical group is a sulfhydryl group.
4. A method as in claim 2, wherein said chemical make-up is selected having an ester moiety which is removable by hydrolysis imposed by intracellular esterases.
5. A method as in claim 2, wherein said administration is peripheral.
6. A method as in claim 4, wherein said ester moiety is selected from the group consisting of alkyl ester and aryl ester.
7. A method as in claim 6, wherein said alkyl and aryl esters are selected from the group consisting of methyl ester, ethyl ester, hydroxyethyl ester, t-butyl ester, cholesteryl ester, isopropyl ester and glyceryl ester.
8. A method as in claim 2, wherein said organism is a human being.
9. A method as in claim 8, wherein the oxidative stress in the brain is a pathology caused by a neurodegenerative disorder.
10. A method as in claim 9, wherein said neurodegenerative disorder is selected from the group consisting of Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

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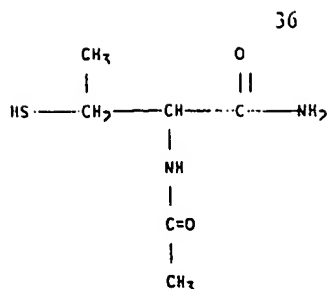
11. A method of reducing oxidative stress in a tissues of an organism, the method comprising the step of administering a compound to said organism, said compound is selected from the group consisting of



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and



12. A method as in claim 11, wherein said organism is a human being suffering from a condition associated with over production of oxidants.

13. A method as in claim 12, wherein said condition is selected from the group consisting of acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, multiple organ dysfunction, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

14. A method of reducing or abolishing, extracellular or intracellular, natural or induced oxidation effects imposed on cells, the method comprising the step of subjecting the cells to a compound selected from the group consisting of N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester, β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester, N-acetyl- β,β -dimethyl cysteine, glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione, N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione amide, N-acetyl cysteine amide and N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cysteine amide.

15. A method as in claim 14, wherein said cells are of an organism suffering from a condition associated with over production of oxidants.

16. A method as in claim 15, wherein said organism is a human being and said condition is selected from the group consisting of acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, multiple organ dysfunction, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

17. A method of therapeutically or prophylactically treating an individual known to have a central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress, the method comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition to the individual, said pharmacological composition including a compound, said compound having:

- (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting said compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the individual;
- (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and
- (c) a chemical make-up for permitting said compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within brain cells of the individual.

18. A method as in claim 17, wherein said central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress is selected from the group consisting of Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongyform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

19. A method as in claim 17, wherein said pharmacological composition further includes a pharmacological carrier.

20. A method as in claim 18, wherein said pharmacological carrier is selected from the group consisting of a thickener, a carrier, a buffer, a diluent, a surface active agent and a preservatives.

21. A method as in claim 17, wherein said administration is peripheral.

22. A method as in claim 21, wherein said peripheral administration is selected from the group consisting of topical administration, oral administration, administration by inhalation, and parenteral administration.

23. A pharmaceutical composition for reducing or abolishing extracellular or intracellular, natural or induced oxidation effects imposed on cells of an individual, the composition comprising a compound selected from the group consisting of N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester, β,β -dimethyl cysteine ethyl ester, N-acetyl- β,β -dimethyl cysteine, glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione, N-acetyl (α ethyl ester) glutathione N-acetyl (α ethyl

ester) glutathione ethyl ester, N-acetyl glutathione amide, N-acetyl cystein amide and N-acetyl β,β dimethyl cysteine amide.

24. A method as in claim 23, wherein said cells are of an organism suffering from a condition associated with over production of oxidants.

25. A method as in claim 24, wherein said organism is a human being and said condition is selected from the group consisting of acute respiratory distress syndrome, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, multiple organ dysfunction, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

26. A compound for therapeutically or prophylactically treating an individual known to have a central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress, the compound comprising:

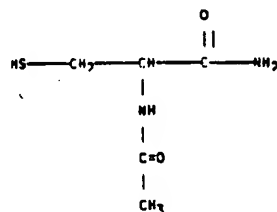
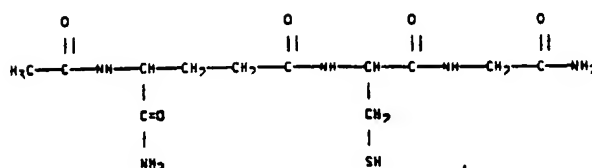
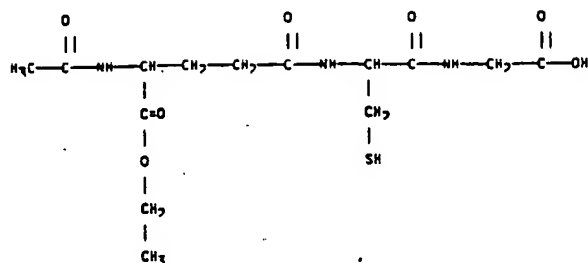
- (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting said compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the individual;
- (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and
- (c) a chemical make-up for permitting said compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within brain cells of the individual.

27. A pharmaceutical composition for therapeutically or prophylactically treating an individual known to have a central nervous system neurodegenerative disorder associated with oxidative stress, the composition comprising a compound, said compound having:

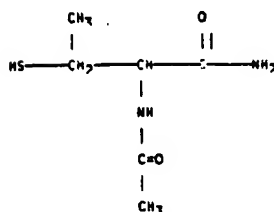
- (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting said compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the individual;
- (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and
- (c) a chemical make-up for permitting said compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within brain cells of the individual.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 3 June 1998 (03.06.98);
original claims 2 and 11 amended ; remaining claims unchanged (3 pages)]



and



2. A method of reducing oxidative stress in the brain of an organism having a blood brain barrier, the method comprising the step of administering a synthetic, non-natural, compound to the organism, said compound having:

- (a) a combination of molecular weight and membrane miscibility properties for permitting said compound to cross the blood brain barrier of the organism;
- (b) a readily oxidizable chemical group for exerting antioxidation properties; and

- (c) a chemical make-up for permitting said compound or its intracellular derivative to accumulate within the cytoplasm of cells.

3. A method as in claim 2, wherein said readily oxidizable chemical group is a sulfhydryl group.

4. A method as in claim 2, wherein said chemical make-up is selected having an ester moiety which is removable by hydrolysis imposed by intracellular esterases.

5. A method as in claim 2, wherein said administration is peripheral.

6. A method as in claim 4, wherein said ester moiety is selected from the group consisting of alkyl ester and aryl ester.

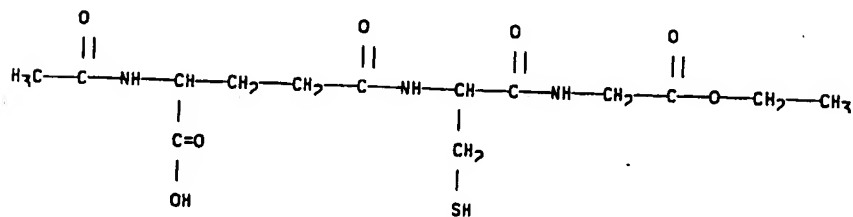
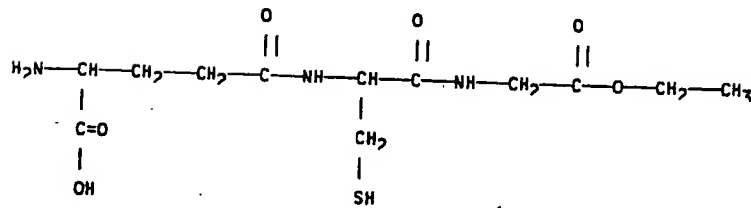
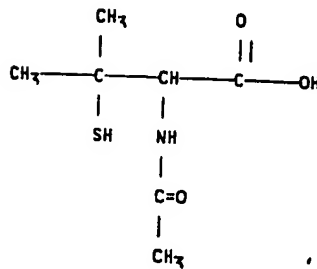
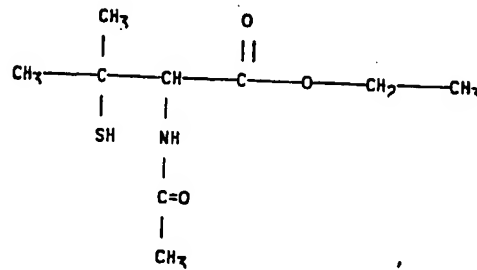
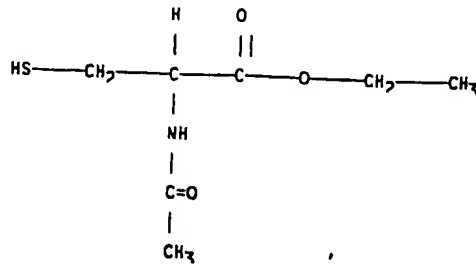
7. A method as in claim 6, wherein said alkyl and aryl esters are selected from the group consisting of methyl ester, ethyl ester, hydroxyethyl ester, t-butyl ester, cholesteryl ester, isopropyl ester and glyceryl ester.

8. A method as in claim 2, wherein said organism is a human being.

9. A method as in claim 8, wherein the oxidative stress in the brain is a pathology caused by a neurodegenerative disorder.

10. A method as in claim 9, wherein said neurodegenerative disorder is selected from the group consisting of Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, basal ganglia degenerative diseases, motoneuron diseases, Scrapie, spongiform encephalopathy and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease.

11. A method of reducing oxidative stress in a tissues of an organism, the method comprising the step of systemically administering a compound to said organism, said compound is selected from the group consisting of



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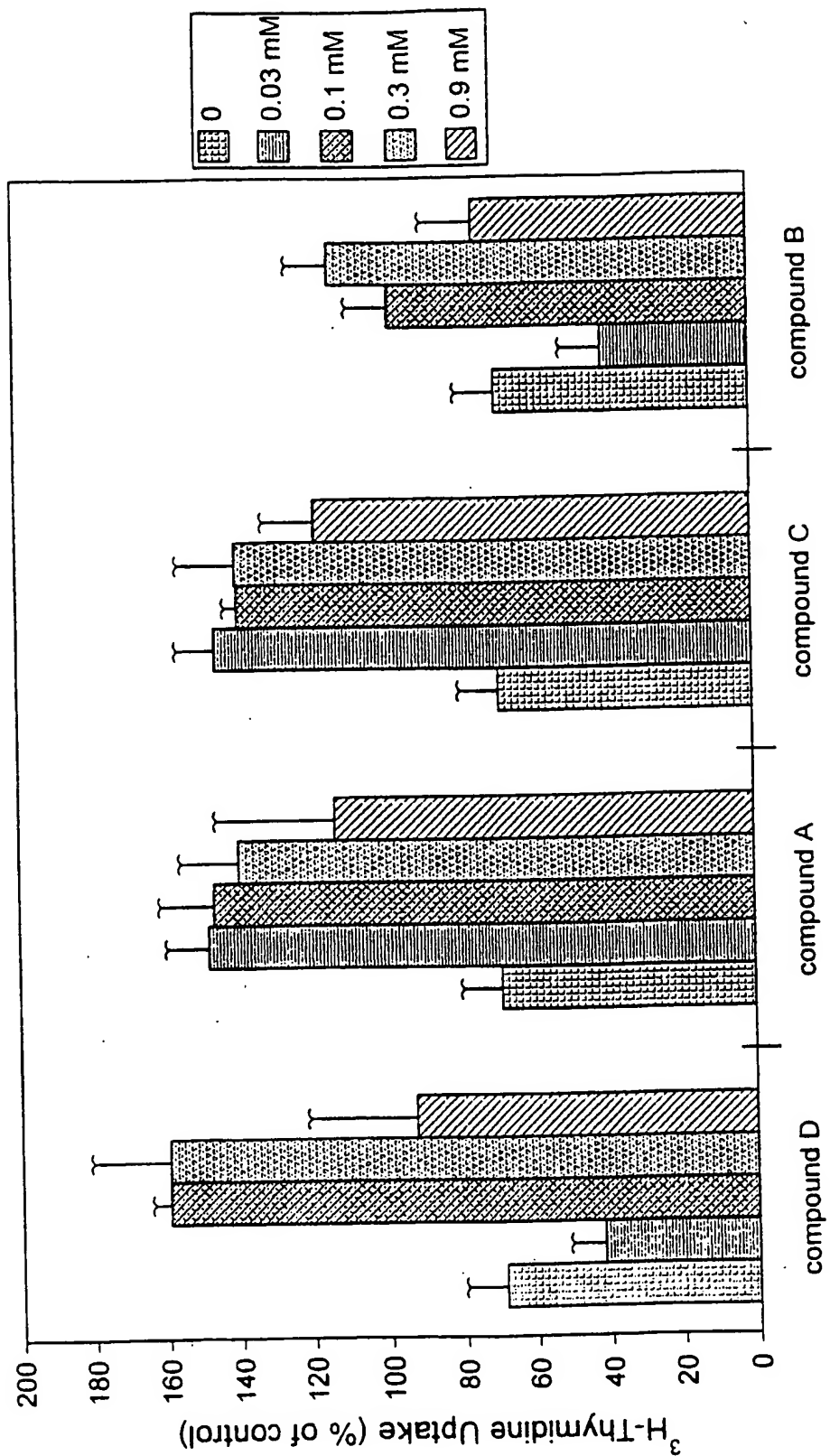


Fig. 1

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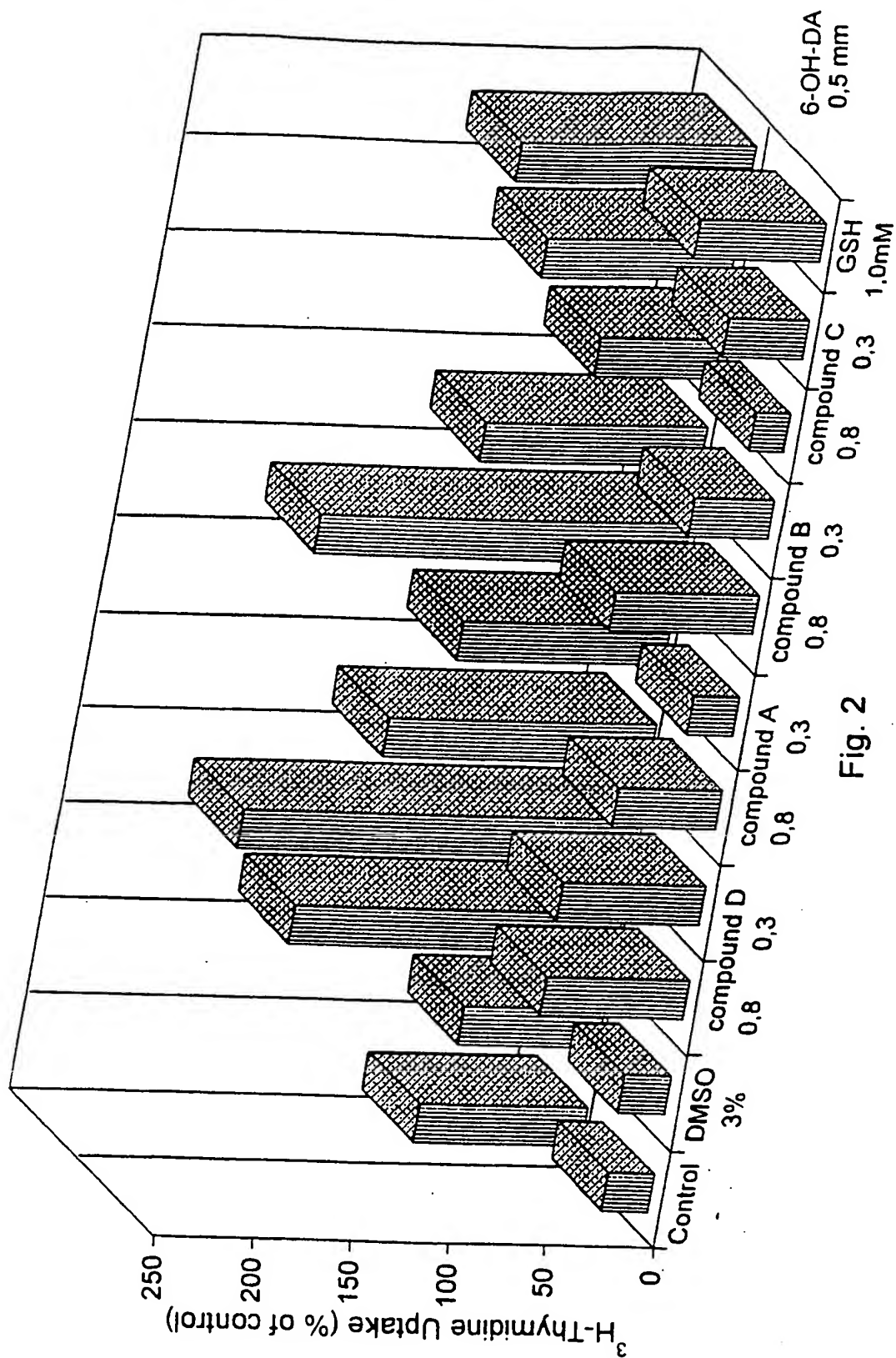


Fig. 2

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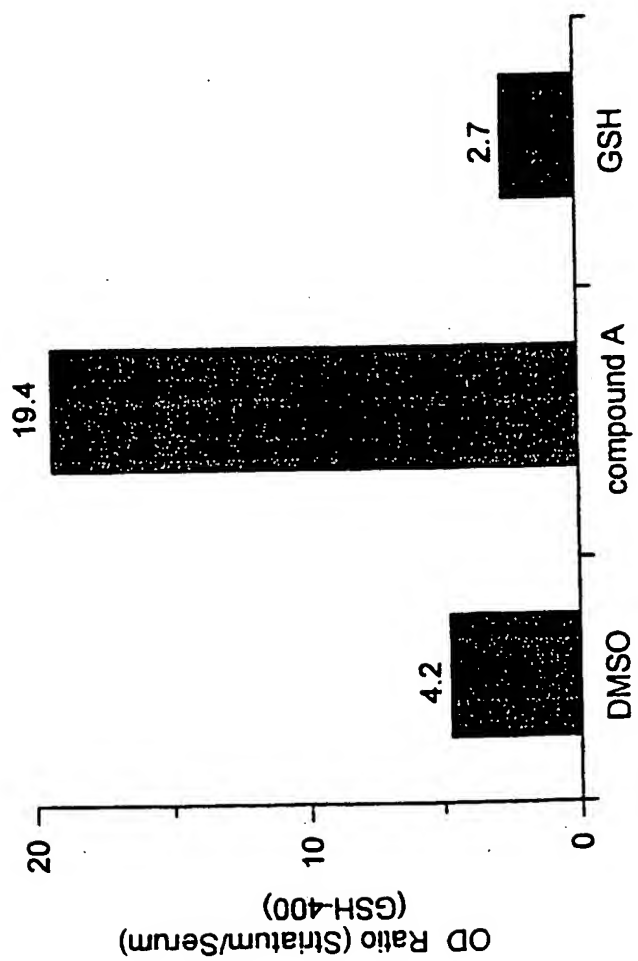


Fig. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/23997

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C07C 32/00 A01N 55/02
US CL : 560/147 514/550

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 560/147 514/550

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

STN CAS structure and file CA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 96/10402 A1 (VAN DYKE, KNOX) 11 April 1996, page 4, line 10.	1
X	Chemical Abstracts, (Columbus, OH., USA) Volume 123, Abstract No. 123:135574, HEAP, L. et al. "The influence of Brain Acetaldehyde on Oxidative status, Dopamine Metabolism and Visual Discrimination Task", Biochemical Pharmacol. (1995) 50(2), 263-70.	2-10, 14-27
X	Chemical Abstracts, (Columbus, OH., USA) Volume 122, Abstract No. 122:309848, VAN DEN BROEKE, L.T et al., "UV Radiation Protecting Efficacy of Cysteine Derivatives, studies with UVA-induced Binding of 8-MOP and CPZ to Rat Epidermal Biomacromolecules in Vivo" Int. J. Radiat. Biol. (1995) 67(4) 411-20.	11-13

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

06 APRIL 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

23 APR 1998

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